The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,050.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty

323

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 58 0
including postage	„ 73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 38 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Casn	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BEATTY—September 27th, at Waltair, the wife of Captain Beatty, R. E., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

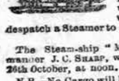
BIRTHS.

MINCHIN—October 3rd, at Si ia. the wife of Major C. C. Minchin, Political Agent Bhawulpoor, of a daughter.

RYDE—October 1st, at Abbottabad, Hazara, the wife of Captain F. C Ryad, Bengal staff Corps, of twin daughters

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,959 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander PARKER, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 27th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Tenpore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

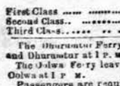
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

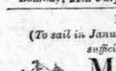
Up.	Days.	Down.	Days.
Leave Bombay	5 & 19	Leave Bussorah	23 & 6
„ Kurrachee ...	9 23	„ Fao	28 6
„ Gundur ...	10 24	„ Bushire	25 8
„ Muscat ...	27 15	„ Linga	27 10
„ B. Abbas	29 16	„ B. Abbas	29 12
„ Linga	30 17	„ Muscat	31 14
	Nov.		Nov.
„ Bushire	19 2	„ Gundur	2 16
„ Fao	20 3	„ Kurrachee	4 18
Arrive Bussorah	21 4	Arrive Bombay	7 21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 560 tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. SAUNDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

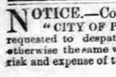


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. SHARP, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Jolwa
	Rs A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs A
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class..	0 12	1 0	0 8	9 15
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	9

The Dhurmtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M.

The Jolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Colwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain SCOWCROFT. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

FOR LONDON.

(*To sail in Janua y* 1869, *calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer*)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1,750 tons, C. E. DOUGLAS, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF PARIS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Paris."

Bombay, 6th October 1868.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
33, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"If is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of a aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoides, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LININENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy rem dy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, POONAH.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain CHILD, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED

RESPECTABLE MEN can be provided with BOARD and LODGINGS, at No. 319, Lower Colaba (Main Road), opposite the Colaba Company's Cotton Press.—Terms, Rs. 60 per mensem.

WANTED, a MARINE SURVEYOR, to Survey a Tidal River in the vicinity of BOMBAY HARBOUR. Application to be made to the Executive Engineer, Tannah.

Tannah, 10th October 1868.

WANTED, for the MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE, about 50 MEN of good character, between the ages of 18 and 35, height over 5 feet 5½ inches.

SALARIES.

Sergeant Major	£100 to £150 per annum.	
Quarter-Master Sergeant...		
District Sergeant Major	84	„
Sergeant	72	„
Corporal	60	„
Constable, 1st Class	48	„
Constable, 2nd Class	36	„

Allowances to each man.—Barrack room accommodation for all single men is provided; as also for a limited number of married members of the Force. Medical attendance. Rations at the rate of 8d. per day, and Clothing. Period of enlistment 3 years.

The Force, of over 900 men, is under military organization, and being half composed of Europeans, from which all the N. C. Officers are selected, the proportion of the latter to the European Constables is about 1 to 3.

Applications to be made to the Sergeant Major at the General Police Office, Port Louis.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Major,
H. P. 1/20th R giment.

Inspector General of Police, Mauritius and Dependencies, or to the undersigned at the Shipping Office, Bombay.

J. D. FREEMAN,
Emigration Agent at Bombay for Mauritius Government.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1868.

NOTE.—None need apply, except discharged Soldiers of good character, and they must also be entitled to a passage from India at the expense of Government.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and at present occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling House for a large Family. For particulars apply to MR. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with to merit a further continuance of the same.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 4, East Street, Poona, 13th October 1868.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world: or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.

BOLTON & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every Bottle.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to soj urners and residents in Bombay.

The Present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRATHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Francis.

(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R B. MOORE

Colonel and MRS. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company,
APOLLO HOUSE,

BEG to announce the following Goods just received Overland:—

UMBRELLAS, Ladies'.	Carved Oak Sticks. / Ivory Handles.
UMBRELLAS, Gentlemen's.	Twilled Silk. / Fox's Paragon Frames.
French Printed SHIRTINGS.	Suitable for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
GLOVES, Ladies'.	White Kid. / Black. / Drab assorted. / Light Fancy Colors.
GLOVES, Gentlemen's.	White Kid. / Lavender, Plain and Sewn / Black Straw. / Dog Skin and Cuir Kid.

The above have just arrived from Paris, having been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM for India. Our Shipments for the Season are now in Harbour; the greater part are already landed. The whole of the Departments are greatly extended this Season. Our detailed List will shortly appear.

Bombay, 9th October 1868.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berne (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of MR. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* CUTTER.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1863.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT:
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

BRANDS.—Edmund; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

DISCOUNT AT 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH ON DELIVERY OF GOODS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Received direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES, beautifully carved with elegant designs.

MEERSCHAUM BOWLS, plain and silver mounted, in case, with Cherrywood Stem.

Especial attention is invited to the above, as being the best selection ever imported into Bombay.

J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.—Will's best BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
Do. Thomas Bear's VIRGINIA, SHAG, HONEY DEW, CAVENDISH, at Rs. 2 per lb.

J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS.—Fresh arrival of the best TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Real HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs. 6, 6-8, and 7 per box.
Best BURMAH CHEROOTS shortly expected.

J. NEUBERG.

CHINA TEA.—Choice OOPACK CONGOU TEA, at..... .....Rs. 10 per box of 7 lb.
Superior Choice PEKOE..... „ 12 do. do.
ROSE FLOWERY PEKOE..... „ 2-8 packet of 1 lb.
SOUCHONG CONGOU ..... „ 1-8 do.

J. NEUBERG.

EPPS' HOMŒPATHIC COCOA in 1 lb. tins.

J. NEUBERG.

EPPS' COCOA NIBS, in 1 lb. tins

J. NEUBERG.

POLSON'S CORN FLOUR: an indispensable article of Food. It is unequalled as an article of Food also for Children and Invalids on account of its lightness and freedom from all deleterious substances.

J. NEUBERG.

COLEMAN'S KILN-DRIED NORFOLK FLOUR, in Tins of 28lbs.

J. NEUBERG.

BISCUITS, by Huntley and Palmer.

J. NEUBERG.

LIEBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, in 1 lb. Jars.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 0-8 (Eight Annas) per Share will be paid at the Share Holders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and on every following FRIDAY during the same hours.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
Bombay, 30th September 1868. Liquidator.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule's Co. in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, *& in India in* 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. *Retail*—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND. *Wholesale and for Export*—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Agencies*—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO—HYERES—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted. These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Monton-Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do... ... „ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ... „ 23	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do... ... „ 18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—Larose, Julien, Green capsule,	do... ... „ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ... „ 15-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do... ... „ 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ... „ 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	.....Rs. 32	
Nuits,	ditto ..... „ 23	
Macon,	ditto ..... „ 21	
Chablis,	ditto ..... „ 22	

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded, Rs. 36	0	Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	0 „ 17	8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27	0 „ 14	8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded .....Rs. 36	Rs.	19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil ..... „ 32	„	17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner ..... „ 34	„	...
„ „ Braunberger, do..... „ 25	„	...
„ „ Johannisberger ..... „ 42	„	...
„ „ Forster Traminer ..... „ 34	„	...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do. ..... „ 26	„	...
„ „ Hocheimer, do..... „ 23	„	...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

	Qts.	Pts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale ..... „	28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry. „	22	0
do 1, Blue seal, pale and dry..... „	22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry „	22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine..... „	18	8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine... „	15	8
Marsala, Virgin ..... „	15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)..... „	33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine... Rs.	30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine ..... „	24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal a good round Wine.. „	18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

	Heart-shaped Labels.
Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule... „	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3.—White capsule ..... „	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality..... „	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality ..... „	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish... „	23
„ „ Scotch..... „	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)..... „	21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White. Rs.	40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best ..... „	40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen ..... „	30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best) ..... „	20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSRS. on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CH

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES October 13.

Murray, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
Jones, Lieutenant Colonel, Roy l Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
Annesley, Major Pension Paymaster, on duty to Madras.
Kirk, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Kamptee.
McClory, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Kamptee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—13TH OCTOBER.

London ..Cotton..... £1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
..Seeds..... £1 0s. 0d. do do.
Liverpool..Cotton..... £1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s 0d. do.
..Seed..... £1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Overland..Cotton..... £4 10s. 0d. per 40 cubic feet
Sailing vessel.
China ... Cotton... Nominal.
Steamer do...Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.
Opium...Rs 13 to 20 per chest.
Calcutta..Salt ..... Rs. 3 to 4 per ton.
Mauritius.Grain ..... Nominal.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Oct. 13	Atiet Rahaman .. Arabia (s)	Nacoda ..... Ballantine ...	Bushire. Malabar Coast, Colombo, & Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7 Clan Alpine ..... A. Hutchison ...Hongkong, Sept 22
Scalkote ..... J. Phease ..... Liverpool, June 3.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 7 Sattara (s)..... ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7 Mula (s) ..... A. Cairn ..... Galle.
Labourdonnais(fs)..Rapatel ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 7 H. M. Octavia (s).. ..... Trincomallee.
Chandernagore .. .. London
Thos. Dryden ..... Coconada,
Aldourie.. ..... Colombo.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13TH, 11-18 A.M.—Cable right to Fao, Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line right to Tabreez, Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 10th, via Russia 10th.

INDO-EUROPEA TELEGRAPH.—The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 10th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 12th to 8 P.M. of the 13th October was as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 0	0 30
,, Calcutta via Agra	6 14	1 12
,, Madras	5 3	0 30

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 4th October.
OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	76,805	2 3
Merchandize	,,	1,25,650	3 3
Electric Telegraph.....	,,	1,076	0 0
Earth Trains	,,	4,338	5 4
Total Rs....		2,10,571	10 10
Corresponding Week last year open 652 Miles .....Total Rs....		2,17,365	10 2
Decrease.....		6,793	15 4

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 17th Oct., at 2 P.M : the after-packet as 3 P.M. after packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. the latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is : P.M.

Saturday ..October	17	Saturday ...Nov.	21
,, ... ,,	24	,, ... ,,	28
,, ... ,,	31	,, ...Dec.	5
,, ... ,,	7	,, ... ,,	12
,, ... ,,	14	,, .. ,,	19
		,, ... ,,	26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 16th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

October	16	November	27
,, ...	30	December	11
November	13	,, ...	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *vis* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 3rd of every month

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates :—

November ..... 14 | December 12

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Col nies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

NOW READY, PART III. OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867 :—
Changes in Law.
Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
Bandora Slaughter Houses.
Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Work-hops.
Income and Expenditure.
Concluding Remarks.
Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
Road Scraping, &c.
The Foreman Carpenter.
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
The Burial Grounds.
Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
Nightsoil and Halacore Establishments.
European Inspectors.
Registration of Births and Deaths.
Sanitary Retrospect.
The Sanitary Improvements.
Mortuary Tables.
MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
Superintendence of New Dwelling Houses,
New Revenue Survey.
Necessity for a Boundary Commission.
Municipal Act insufficient for control of new buildings, Roads.
Destructive Effects of various kinds of Traffic on Roads
New Main thoroughfares.
Constructions of Overbridges.
Lighting of Streets.
Slaughter Houses at Sandora.
Cotchrane Siding at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Depot at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Cart Depot.
Markets.
Pre-ent Esplanade Markets.
Null bazaar Markets.
Bombay Waterworks.
State of Embankment No. 3.
Extension of Waterworks.
Drainage of Bombay.
Pumping Station at Lovegrove.
Pumping Engines, &c., at do.
Municipal Workshops.
Sonapoor Outlet Sewer.
Panwell Brickworks.
Fort Sewers.
Main Drainage Question.
Wet Dock Question.
Prong Lighthouse.
Back Bay Reclamation.
Office Work.
ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Application by the Clerk of the Peace for leave.
Selling Sheep at Byculla.
Petition for a refund of Hallalcore Cess.
Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867.
Fort Drainage.
Watering of the Roads.
Fort Drainage (*continued*).
Engine Whistles, Railway Crossings, &c.
Nowrojee Hill Road.
Belassis Road.
Scraping of the Roads.
Commissioner's Report.
Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
Proposal to associate Mr. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
The Drainage Debt.
Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statement of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME :—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.
On SATURDAY, the 17th Oct., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SALSETTE," (1,491 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A PARISH, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

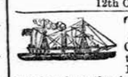
No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on FRIDAY the 16th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th October, 1868.



THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," BAKER, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bundar at 4 P.M., viz :—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co. Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—The MONEY ORDER AGENCY at MAHABLESHWUR has THIS DAY been OPENED for the Season.

EDWARD W. S. LOGIN, Controller.
Chief Office, Bombay, 12th Oct. 1868.

NOTICE.—The MONEY ORDER OFFICE at BOMBAY will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 15th and 16th instant, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

EDWARD W. S. LOGIN, Controller.
Chief Office, Bombay, 12th October 1868.

FOR SALE, 100 Cases, JAS. HENNESSY & Co.'s BRANDY, 3rd quality. Not less than 10 boxes sold. Offers received.—Also

10 Cases PEARS'S FANCY SOAPS, in cases, each case containing 6 gross Tablets, 6 to a pound.—Offers received. Apply to CHESSON & WOODHALL, Agents for JOHN GLADDING & SON, London.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1868.

POTATOES, just received from Paunchgunny, in baskets of 4 maunds. Price Rs. 10, cash. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED, a HINDOO CLERK, as Writer for the Stores Department, G. I. P. R. He must have a good knowledge of Signalling. Apply to the STORE-KEEPER.

Byculla, Stores Office, 13th October 1868.

HAM.
BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

Cash. Credit.
Rs. as. Rs. as.

Pale, Prime and Plump, from 7 to 18 lbs. each, per lb 1 2 1 4
Smoked, do. do, per lb ... 1 2 1 4
Pale or smoked, in original cases of six per lb. 1 0 1 2

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SAVORY AND MOORE'S ETHERODINE.

ITS THERAPEUTICAL PROPERTIES ARE DIAPHORETIC, ANTISPASMODIC, AND SEDATIVE, and superior to any other pharmaceutical preparation. It also possesses the important advantage over Chlorodyne, Morphia, and the ordinary preparations of Opium in maintaining the desired effects without the necessity of augmenting the doses.

These facts are borne out by the experience of medical men in extensive hospital and private practice, fully testify to its remarkable efficacy in alleviating and curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Fevers, Rheumatism, Spasms, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.

The virtues of ETHERODINE are not deteriorated by long keeping or any variations of climate.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co (Ld.)

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).
धी बोम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड.)
धी बोंबें, बर्मा ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from 13th to 23th, both days inclusive, and that the Dividend will be payable on and after the 27th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 12th October 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of JUMNADASS DOOLUBDASS and DAVIDASS LUCKMIDASS, carrying on business under the name and style of JUMNADASS and DAVIDASS.

Upon hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Attorneys for the Trustees, and on reading the affidavit of MR. JOHN MACFARLANE, sworn on the Thirteenth day of October, instant, hereunto annexed and marked A. I do order under Section XVI of the above Act that any further acts required and authorised to be done by the Trustees under the said Act and necessary for the completion of the liquidation of the Estate of the said Jumnadass and Davidass, may be done by JOHN MACFARLANE and GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON, the remaining Trustees.

And I direct that this Order be forthwith advertised in the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Summachar*, and the *India Puch* New papers respectively.—Dated this 13th day of October 1868. JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY STEAMER "RANGOON" ON SATURDAY LAST.

	Rs.	as.
A Treatise on Optics; or, light and sight, theoretically and practically treated, &c. By E. Nugent, C. E	3	12
Cavendish on Whist. 8th edition, 1868	2	12
Kirke's Handbook of Physiology. 6th edition, edited by W. M. Baker	7	12
Adventures on the Great Hunting Grounds of the World. Illustrated. By V. Mennier	3	12
The Self-Aid Cyclopædia for self-taught students. Illustrated. By R.S. Sims, F. S. A. E., &c.	6	12
Beeton's Book of Household Management. Coloured Cookery plates	5	12
Cassell's Illustrated Readings. Second Series, edited by Tom Hood	5	12
Fun. Vol. 7. New Series. March to Sept.	3	8
St. Paul's Magazine. Vols. 1 and 2	11	8
Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates. 2 Vols. By it. Owen, F. R. S.	31	8
Plays.—Mummy, and Box and Cox Married, &c. Each	0	8
Maunder's Treasuries. 9 vols. complete	58	0
Beeton's Book of Birds. Illustrated	2	12

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Une Veuve. Par L'Auteur de L'Officer Pauvre	2	4

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

Georg der Zweite und die schone Minette	2	12
Rauch. Aus dem russischen des Iwan Turgenjew	4	0
Ein Familienschmuck Liebesfreud in Lieselleid	2	0
Hugo von Trymberg, der Meistersanger	2	0
Rose Blatten. Von R. Schenk	3	12

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869. ALL SIZES AND PRICES.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 13th October 1868.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869.
RECEIVED BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.
[*Nett Cash Prices.*]

No.		Rs.	a.
1	—Quarto, 7¾ by 9¼—one day to a page, with Sunday	6	4
2 —	ditto —two do., div. perpendicularly do	4	12
2H—	ditto —ditto, divided horizontally, do	4	12
3 —	ditto —three ditto, without Sunday	3	12
3B —	ditto —ditto, for Dr. and Cr. ditto	5	0
4 —	ditto —four ditto with Sunday	3	4
4B —	ditto —two ditto Dr. & Cr. without Sunday	4	8
5 —	ditto —six ditto, without Sunday..	2	8
8	—Svo. 4½ by 7½ —One ditto, with Sunday.....	4	8
9 —	ditto —Two ditto, ditto.....	3	8
10 —	ditto —Three ditto, ditto.....	3	0
11 —	ditto —Three ditto, without Sunday.....	2	8
11B—	ditto —ditto on two pages do. Dr. & Cr.....	3	12
11D—	ditto —ditto left for memos, right for cash.....	3	12
12	—Small 8vo. 3½ by 6 Enlarged 2 days to a page, with S.....	2	8
12 —	ditto —3 days to a page, with Sunday.....	2	0
13 —	ditto —Enlarged, 2 ditto without S	2	4
13B —	ditto —3 days on 2 pages, for Dr. and Cr.....	2	8
13C —	ditto —6 ditto left for memos, right for cash	1	8
13D —	ditto —3 ditto	2	8
13E —	ditto —6 ditto for Dr. and Cr. accounts.....	1	8
14	—Small long 8vo. 3½ by 7¼—Enlarged, 2 days on page, with Sunday.....	2	8
17	—Large 12mo. 3½ by 5—7 ditto (pocket size) ...	0	6
17D—	ditto —for accounts...	0	12
18 —	ditto —7 ditto.....	2	8
20	—Large 32mo. —7 ditto.....	1	12
21D —	ditto —7 ditto, for memos. and cash.....	0	12
22	—Small 12mo. 3 by 4¼—7 ditto, in the opening	1	4
23D —	ditto —7 ditto, for memos and cash.....	0	12
31	—Folio, interleaved with blotting paper	1	12
—	—, not interleaved	1	0
32	— —, interleaved, Rs 1½; not interleaved.....	0	12
33	*Quarto*, ditto Rs. 1½; ditto	1	0
34	ditto Rs. 1½; ditto	0	12
35	Octavo, ditto Rs. 1½; ditto	0	12
51	Folio 8 by 12½—1 day to a page, with Sunday ...	8	12
52	ditto —2 days ditto	7	8
53	ditto —3 days, Dr. and Cr. on 2 pages...	5	0
55	ditto —6 days, without Sunday.....	3	8
55B	ditto —6 days, for Dr. and Cr. on 2 pages.	5	0
12	Enlarged, tuck binding, pocket book	3	8
13	— ditto ditto	3	4
17D	— ditto ditto	1	8
21D	— ditto ditto	1	8
23D	— ditto ditto	1	8

Russia Leather Everlasting Covers with Chubb's Locks, for Nos. 8, 9 10, 11, and 12 at Rs. 7½ each.

N.B. All the above are nett cash prices.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 13th October, 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Parneli and Harpeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE ORNTEAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodha
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. ALEX. BROWN, *Chairman*.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.

THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.
Rev. D. C. BOYD.
Rev. C. J. CAMERON.
W. E. CRUM, Esq.
Captain A. DAVIDSON, R.E.
D. GRAHAM, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.
Rev. D. MACPHERSON.
HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. RANKEN, Esq.
J. SOMERVILLE, Esq., M.D.
F. A. SPENCER, Esq.
N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D.
JAMES WINDHAM, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald assisted by Miss Mitchell, from the Boys' Department, under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

The School has recently been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.
English Grammar and Composition.
Writing and Arithmetic.
History.
Geography, Political an physical.
Map-Drawing.
Algebra and Euclid.
Latin.
Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and fancy Needle-work.

FEES :—First and Second Classes... ..Rs. 5 per Month
Third Class ..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... 10 ,,

Four members of a family are charged as three.

A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD.

D. C BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*

The School will be re-opened on the 8th of June.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1868.

Is it quite irrelevant, at this moment, to ask not only *when*, but *whether*, we shall have direct railway communication with Delhi? We fear not, since a high authority has recently asked, with emphasis, whether a railway from Bombay to Delhi is what public interests require? Now the public interests involved are of various kinds. The State, looking to its safety, might require a rapid line of communication for purely military purposes, but rarely, perhaps never in our history, have we ever made railroads on that ground. Common military roads we have, indeed, constructed, but we know of no railway the sole reason for making which was that it would facilitate a rapid concentration of troops. Nevertheless we are free to admit that there are lines, almost wholly military, at least politico-military, which, under pressure of events beyond our control, we should think the State justified in building. Happily, however, a line from Bombay to Delhi is not called for solely by military or even political necessities. On the contrary, it would serve and promote every kind of public interest in the country—provide a road whereon soldiers and munitions and stores might be rapidly and economically forwarded from the best port of debarkation in the empire into the only region likely to be endangered from without; supply a ready means for through traffic, and a great stimulus to local trade now half paralyzed for want of facilities, and half undeveloped for that and other reasons—transit duties, tolls, octroi, and such like blind exactions; and connect province with province and the whole region with great centres of intelligence, breaking up local prejudices, and sowing broadcast the germs of a brighter civilization. No line of railway could be made in India more promising in larger results over a wider area; for when supplemented by branches and connecting links it would not only open Rajpootana and the North West to the trade passing through Bombay, but it would stretch a hand to Central India on one side, and on the other to the oases in the sandy territories west of the Aravulli range. Geography points it out; strategy requires it; trade and commerce, the political and social welfare of the people demand it; and there is another and weighty reason for a speedy commencement of the enterprise—the state of the money market, abounding with capital seeking safe and permanent investment.

These are grounds which we regard as conclusive on the general issue, and, considering the expediency of the project to be proved, the next question is by what route the iron road should reach the old capital of the Mogul empire. Obviously this cannot be decided with advantage unless broad views are entertained, and all the elements of the problemn are duly weighed. For instance, if we are determined to be guided by shortness of route, the best plan would be to drive a straight line, Roman fashion, from the starting point to the goal. But that railways cannot be profitably constructed on purely rectilinear principles, admits of no doubt whatever. A successful railway should follow the shortest practicable line, which at the same time best satisfies military, political, and commercial needs. Unless these are duly provided for, the railway is more or less a failure. Few things are more delusive than "magnificent ideas," which give birth to plans based solely on the directness and velocity with which mail bags and passengers can be conveyed from one remote point to another. Local trade, local developement, military requirements, are almost certain to be sacrificed; and the mischief is intensified if, in addition, a wrong point of departure be fastened on by the projector. For example, if we were told that Kurrachee, not Bombay, will be the port of the future, and that our railway system must be developed in accordance with that prediction, we should say that the project involved the maximum of error, and that we were invited to neglect a present, patent, practical blessing, in order that we might try to realize imaginary advantages resting on a brilliant but utterly deceptive foundation.

What route, then, promises the best results? A line already stretches from Bombay to Ahmedabad, and the point of divergence must be north of Broach. But here we encounter a variety of projects. One scheme would carry the line from Broach to Indore, Rutlam, Neemuch; and another from Baroda to Neemuch, through Rutlam. But although some advantages might be obtained by the selection of this route, the cost would be great, and the benefits desired might be secured by a branch from Neemuch to Indore A third plan—all these schemes are revivals—would reach Delhi by starting from Ahmedabad, running to Deesa, thence on a track west of the Aravulli to Ajmere, whence it would pass by Jeypore to its goal. There is, however, little to recommend this scheme, except its comparative shortness and cheapness, the assumption that Kurrachee will be the future mail and passenger port—*when* we have an Euphrates valley line—and direct railway connexion which it would create between Mount Aboo and the rest of India. The country through which it would pass is, in great part, a waterless desert, having little traffic in comparison with the country east of the Aravulli, and shut off from geographical relationship with the most fertile and promising districts of Rajpootana. After a careful consideration of the proposed routes, the character of the soil, of the people, of the trade, existing and probable, the military considerations which must be taken into account, and the political condition of the various states, directly and indirectly affected, we cannot but believe that the Deesa and Pallee route is inferior even to the Rutlam scheme; and that the best line yet suggested for the railway is that which, starting from Wassud follows the Myhe Valley until it reaches the northern watershed, touches Neemuch, and proceeds by Nusseerabad, and Jeypore to Delhi. From this central trunk branches might, in due time, be made from Neemuch to Indore, from Goodha to Agra, from Sewah to the Sambur Salt Lake, and from Nusseerabad to Ajmere. That alternative lines through the same region have been considered, we are fully aware, and of course it would be folly at the present stage, to stickle for details, or restrict the engineers to any unalterable plan. The points to be secured, as it seems to us, are that the line should traverse the most promising country, and intersect the best traffic routes, east of the Aravulli range, fulfilling, at the same time, the condition, *sine qua non*, that our chief military stations in Rajpootana shall be in direct communication with the great seaport of Bombay, and with the basin of the Ganges and Jumna at Delhi and Agra. Public interests—the Empire—*do* require that the Government should come to an early decision, and should decide on broad and real instead of narrow and fanciful grounds; and that they should establish as speedily as possible direct railway communication between Bombay and Delhi, thus developing the wealth of a neglected territory, increasing trade, general and local, and placing the reserves of England within a few hours of Lahore and Peshawur.

YESTERDAY brought us a telegram which sums up the main points of Mr. Gladstone's address to his constituents. Just a week ago we published a similar version in little, of Mr. Disraeli's manifesto to the people of Bucks. The great statesman and his rival, the present Premier, both appealed, of course, to the whole constituencies of the United Kingdom; and their words must be taken as the battle cries of two parties. Even judged by the meagre summaries presented to us the two documents are painfully different Mr. Disraeli reviews the past and utters a stereotyped phrase about our Army and Navy—which at all events does not apply to the Indian army, Mr Gladstone also looks back, but only to point out reasons for further progress. In the matter of expenditure he does not talk of raising a larger revenue; on the contrary he pleads further economy, which he always practised. Mr. Disraeli has recourse to vague declamation, which may serve very well to stimulate his party, while he watches for the moment to initiate a fresh surrender. There is not, if we may judge by the telegraphic *resumé*, a single indication of any definite line of policy throughout the Premier's manifesto; but the "No Popery!" cry seems to have been shouted with all the energy and all the indiscretion of Mr Murphy. Mr. Gladstone's address, on the other hand, contains the outline of a substantial course of beneficial measures—abolition of the personal rating clause in the Reform Act, retrenchment, education, and an instalment of justice to Ireland. Unfortunately the language of the telegram is obscure on the important question—what shall be done, or rather *not* done, with the revenues of the Irish Church; but there is no doubt on the main points—dis-establishment and dis-endowment. It would not be possible for any leaders to afford a greater contrast, and we may confidently assume that the people of the United Kingdom will prefer a policy of frank solid statesmanship to one based on concealment, intrigue, and a wanton resort to base fanatical passions. Mr. Disraeli has appeared in many characters, but the last in which it might have been predicted that he would perform is that of Mr. Titus Oates.

"TRANSIT" AND "OCTROI."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find the following statement in yesterday's issue of the *Times of India* :—

"Our daily local contemporary is in error, in supposing that it was who raised the proposed town dues *octroi* and *transit* dues. We were obliged to adopt the terms, and did so under protest, from the persistent use made of them by the other side."

Now, Sir, I have searched the files of both papers since the present controversy was revived by the vote of the Justices against the Licensetax, and the result of my inquiry is this. In your journal the terms octroi and transit were not employed, in reference to the proposed duties, until the 28th of September. Whence did you derive the admirably correct phraseology? From a leader in the "Times of India" of the 26th of September! Upon that day was published, in solemn form, the grand and comprehensive plan of taxation, initiated or adopted by your contemporary. After asserting that revenue was raised, by direct taxes alone, your contemporary says :

"To correct this mistake we must impose *octroi* dues upon three or four of the chief articles of consumption in the island."

Then follows the proposal for laying the Imperial Government under contribution; and next the device for reaching what are called the interests foreign to Bombay.

"To reach the third interest mixed up in the case—which broadly divides itself into the export interest and the import—we should levy *transit* dues upon three or four of the chief articles coming to the fair."

This was the first time, in this controversy, that the terms *octroi* and *transit* were applied to the taxes proposed to be levied in Bombay. What is more—although there was much talk of "ignorant declamation," "half-digested political economy," the "noodledom of the place"—now including Poona,—and the like, there was not one word of protest against the applicability of the said terms to the matter in hand. In fact your contemporary knew what he was writing about, as well as any man in India, and unconsciously he employed the correct words to describe the things which he wanted to fasten on Bombay. There was, therefore, no error in your statement that the impolitic taxes were "labelled" octroi and transit, respectively, by their promoters.

MOSQUITO.

ERRATA.—In our notice of the Poona Races yesterday there were two painful misprints. In the quotation of Henry of Navarre's distich, for "femine" read *feame*; and, in the closing lines, for "Albermarle" read *Albemarle*.

A LETTER from Aboo, dated the 4th October, says —"We had half an inch of rain yesterday, but this is not enough. All the people are deserting Marwar—fifty-three thousand have already passed the foot of this hill. Cows are selling for a couple of rupees, and everything is at famine price already."

IN regard to Spain, the following brief paragraph from the "Daily News" of Sept. 14th seems to have been the only indication, in the London papers of the week before the leaving of the mail, of any approaching struggle :—"General Prim has just addressed to his friends in Catalonia a letter, in which he recommends them to remain quiet for the present, and, before acting, to 'prepare for success' by all the means in their power."

REMARKING on the result of the trial of Lieut. Hare between Mr. Justice Norman and Mr. Justice Lowe, the "Englishman" thinks that shawl weavers appear to have given some of the neighbouring petty states an idea that it would be for their interest to cater for the markets of the Punjab in the article of wool. In Kooloo especially has attention been directed to the profits to be derived from the breeding of the shawl goats. The attempt has met with considerable success, and what is of more importance, the wool produced is quite as good as that which has become so famous under the skilful hands of the weavers and workers of Cashmere."

THE attention of the Home Government was recently drawn to a number of petitions received by the Government of India on the subject of salutes. Many of the chiefs appear dissatisfied with the number of guns accorded them In dealing with these petitions collectively, the Secretary of State was careful to enjoin on the Supreme Government the necessity for a strict adherence to the table revised by the Privy Council, and sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government. The number of guns therein specified for particular chiefs and officials is in no case to be exceeded. The Viceroy was requested, in conclusion, to impress these instructions on the attention of the Local Governments.—*Englishman, Oct. 5.*

IN spite of the many rules and regulations for the guidance and direction of British troops whilst marching through the territories of our feudatories, complaints are still occasionally heard of their having done this or that, to the great damage and injury of the feelings, prejudices, and customs of both chiefs and people. The fault is not, however, entirely with the troops. Our feudatories do not manifest that willingness to assist a column on the march which the Government have a right to expect Soldiers soon discover when their most ordinary comforts are neglected, and the discovery in no way disposes them to go on their way with that strict attention to discipline which is desirable. If the chief of any particular principality does his duty by the troops, we do not hear of complaints of their ill-behaviour. The Government have done right, therefore, in issuing strict instructions that columns of British troops, when on the march through foreign territory, are in all cases to be accompanied by some responsible representative of the native government, whose principal duty it will be to see that their wants are properly attended to. If this be always insisted upon, we shall hear less frequent of breaches of discipline on the part of the troops.—*Englishman, Oct. 5.*

WE learn from the "Englishman" that on a revision of the facts at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor has recorded a minute against the adoption of immediate measures for the punishment

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LONDON, 10TH OCT., NOON.

Mr. Gladstone has issued his address to his constituents, of which the following is a summary :—

He says it is of pressing importance to abolish personal rating as a condition of the franchise. The additional expenditure which has taken place since the Conservative entered office is, he maintains, unjustifiable, and greater economy is now requisite. His opinions on the question of primary education are unaltered, as also his policy respecting the Church of Ireland, which he says is a memorial of its own oppression, and he considers its disestablishment as an indispensable condition. The peace funds would not be applied to the teaching of any other religions (sic).

A notification appears in the *Gazette* of last night authorising the distribution of the 3rd instalment of the Banda and Kirwee booty.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a letter from the Secretary of a former Governor General, advocating the paramount claims of Bombay to be the future Capital of India.

The Homeward Bombay mail of the 26th ult, and the Calcutta mail of the 22nd ult. reached Suez on the 9th inst.

LONDON, 9TH OCT., NOON.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

Total sales of Cotton	96,000	bales.
Do. do. „ Surats...	47,000	„
Do. Import Cotton	73,000	„
Do. do. „ Surats...	64,000	„
Do. Stock Cotton	425,000	„
Do. do. „ Surats...	225,000	„

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The Cotton Market is quiet, and prices are unchanged.

The ship "Echo" (?) has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 9TH OCT. AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet, and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 7¾ d. to arrive.

The Manchester Market is quiet, with but little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings	8s. 0d.
8¼ „ do.	10s. 0d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0½d.

BOMBAY.

It is stated that the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company has obtained the sanction from the local Government to the opening of the Churney Road station.

The American Minstrels gave their first entertainment on Monday evening in the Grant Road Theatre. We believe they purpose giving a few more entertainments, though the days are not yet fixed.

The following passengers sailed yesterday per teamer "Arabia," Captain Ballantine, to Malabar Coast, Colombo, and Calcutta :—For Calicut—Mr. S. Smith, Mr. M. Marens, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Banbury. For Calcutta—Miss Suffard.

We stated sometime ago that the relatives of Meeya Sab Mahomed Ali, the Mussulman who was sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions for the murder of his wife, had presented a petition to Government, in which they asserted that the man had been insane, and prayed that his sentence might be commuted. Government, on receipt of the petition, appointed the Acting Chief Magistrate to conduct an inquiry into the man's previous mental condition. After the examination of a number of witnesses it has been decided that there is no foundation for the assertion that the man has ever been insane, and the sentence of death passed upon him will therefore be carried into execution.

CONFESSIONS OF MRS. CANDOUR.—The *Times of India* has been the organ of every section of the community by turns, and just now we are the organ of "the selfish landlords" of the place. Well, we say that the "community" is robbing these men in the most flagrant and bare-faced manner, and our object is exactly what our contemporary declares it to be, namely, to "relieve realized property." . . . . . We are quite prepared to give the most cordial support to any measure whatever, for relieving "realized property and getting money," in a better mode than we ourselves have suggested. As the community knows, the initiative in all matters of reform, whether imperial or local, has always been left to ourselves, our contemporary contenting himself with the far easier task of opposition. Suppose we change places for a while ; and let the task of criticism be ours. We promise to show more fairness and more regard for the progress of public affairs, than has been generally shown by our neighbour.—*Times of India, Oct.* 13.

The Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould, on the application of Mr. Taylor, yesterday granted, decree in favour of the Asiatic Bank against Goculdass Morarjee for Rs. 30,000, being the amount of the late call on 30 new shares of the bank, with costs, interest at 6 per cent till payment, and speedy execution.

Mr. Dunbar yesterday continued his speech for the defendant in the Khojah burying-ground case, Cazee Goolam Ally Mahary against His Highness Aga Khan. On the conclusion of the learned gentleman's address, Sir Joseph Arnould stated that he would deliver his judgment in the case on the first day after the vacation, 10th November.

Yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent in the High Court, Jaffer Talub sued Sulleyman Oomrani for Rs. 8,488, the balance of an adjusted account for goods supplied by plaintiff or by his deceased father, of whose estate he is administrator. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff, but no written statement had been lodged, nor was there any appearance for the defendant. Proof of the debt was given by plaintiff, and decree was given for the amount claimed, and for interest on Rs. 7,700 from 28th October 1867.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent heard a suit at the instance of Dowjee Ramjee against Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee and others for Rs. 2,000, the amount of a bill for Rs. 2,000 due to defendant and dated 8th February 1867. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff, and there was no appearance for the defence. Service of the summons was proved and evidence was given as to the debt. It seemed that defendants were insolvents, but as they had not inserted this claim in their schedules and did not raise any objection, plaintiff's counsel held that there was no necessity for a stay of proceedings. Decree was therefore given for the amount of the note with interest at 9 per cent. till judgment, further interest and costs.

Camillo DeSouza, a Portuguese cook, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Connon to four months' rigorous imprisonment for voluntarily causing hurt to Mooria Jogeea, a coolie.

Javerer Kanjeemul was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with having attempted to murder a Purdasee, Bahadoor Gangaram, who some weeks ago received an incised wound, which he at first affirmed to be the result of the bite of a cat, and of which he died in the Jamsetjee Hospital on Friday last. The Magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till Wednesday the 21st instant.

Dr. Lumsdaine yesterday held an inquest at the Morgue, Camateepoora, touching the death of Thomas Rogers, apprentice on board the "Carris Brook." It appears that one seaman, the deceased, and another apprentice took the chief officer of the ship to the Mazagon Bunder in a boat, and that in the absence of the officer the two boys went on shore and got drunk. On their return, and whilst attempting to enter the boat, they fell accidentally into the water ; one of them was saved, but the other—Rogers—was drowned. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had been accidentally drowned.

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 437. Of these 314 were Hindoos, of whom 220 were males ; 27 Massulmans, 13 being males ; 118 Parsees, 46 being males ; 4 Christians, 2 being males ; and 4 of other castes, of whom 2 were males. With regard to ages there were 111 under ten years of age, 79 under twenty, 219 between twenty and forty, 46 between forty and sixty, and 12 upwards of sixty. Out of the 467 patients treated, 231 were cured, 183 absented, and 53 are remaining under treatment.

If Bombay is not favoured with visits of professional amusers of the public, one or two very good semi-private entertainments have taken place of late. One of these we reported last week as having been given by the "shore hands" of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and on Monday evening another entertainment was given at the Mazagon dockyard by what we may call the other branch of the service. The performers on this occasion were the "Christy Minstrels" of the P. and O. Co.'s "Haddington," and they were under the patronage of the worthy Superintendent and officers of the Company, who had invited several Bombay gentlemen and a gay assemblage of their lady friends. We do not know that criticism of the performance is quite fair, but may say that the Minstrels have been practising during the voyage from home, and their execution of the programme was excellent. The songs comprised some of the best darkey pieces and were given with true professional finish—even though in the concluding requiem the audience did not disturb the singer by their *sobs*, nor was Dr. Parchment required with his smelling salts for any lady overcome by this "plaintive and touching ditty." The burlesque department, too, was well sustained, the puns and hits at "P. and O. Gup" were highly appreciated, and the scenery and "properties" showed no little American taste. It was by the way gratifying to be assured that the hair-brushing machine is "strictly guarded by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, and that any infringement will be punished by the inventor with the utmost rigour of the law"—because it might not be desirable that such a delicate instrument should get universal in Bombay, previous to exhibition at Broach, in the Grant Road Theatre, or other centre of displays of ingenuity. The "Haddington" Minstrels certainly deserve congratulation, and will surely repeat their entertainment.

Native Superstition.—Mahadoo Meeyaje and Baloo Sutoojee were yesterday charged before Mr. R. H. Showell, the Second Magistrate of Police, with voluntarily causing disturbance to an assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship and ceremony. Premjee Kara stated—I am an Hindoo merchant, and reside at Cazee Syed Street. I know one Balloo Suntoojee, who is the proprietor of the house No. 246 in Chinch Bunder. This street has been occupied by Banians, professing the Jain and Vishnoo faith. Baloo Suntoojee has lately offered his house for sale to myself and other Banians, but the price demanded being extortionate, we have refused to purchase the same. Since such refusal on our part, or nearly two months ago, Balloo Suntoojee has let the said house to one Mahadoo Mohideen, a butcher, who offers animal flesh for sale there, though there are no persons in the neighbourhood who use such flesh. This course is adopted by Mahadoo Mohideen, as I am informed and believe, at the instigation of Baloo Suntoojee, and with the view of extorting a higher price for the house. In the evening of the 17th ult., there was a religious assembly, formed of myself and several other persons of my caste, opposite to the house of Parpia Purdhan, out on the public road, and we were praising and worshipping the goddess "Ghurbi" in respect of the "Nowratra" festivals. While we were so engaged the said Mahadoo Mohideen, as I am informed and believe, at the instigation of Baloo Suntoojee, brought several sheep about or near the place where the religious assembly were engaged ; and then and there tortured, cut, and killed one of the sheep within the sight of myself and other members of the assembly, and thereby wilfully and intentionally insulted ourselves and our religion, caused disturbance to the assembly, and wounded our religious feeling.—His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry. Mr. Pestonjee conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution ; and Mr. Nusserwanjee defended the prisoners.

APPEARANCE OF CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

Cholera, which has for some time been expected to make its appearance in Bombay, has now appeared in the native town. It first appeared on Monday, when several persons were suddenly taken ill and one or two deaths occurred. Some of these were at Kolewadi in the Bholeshwur ward, and one man was also discovered very ill at the market in Shaik Memon Street. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital but only survived for a couple of hours. Yesterday several new cases occurred, and these are being attended by the authorities, whilst steps are also being taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic. For some time past the officers of the Health Department have been in readiness for this visit, and attention has at once been given to the matter. The police have a supply of disinfectants at every chowkey and are under instructions to make an immediate report to the Health Department of the appearance of any new case. Then a staff of assistant health officers has been organized to attend to the reports of the police and have the patients removed to the hospital and the houses disinfected. The authorities, in short, seem to be quite on the alert, and it is not unreasonable to expect that this visitation will prove—like some of its predecessors—of but little consequence.

ALBLESS BAUG.

An institution of considerable utility to the Parsee community was publicly opened yesterday in the presence of a large and influential gathering of the Parsees. Mr. Eduljee Framjee, a wealthy Parsee merchant, died about two years ago, and by his will directed his sons to erect a suitable building for the use of the Zoroastrian community on occasions of marriages, and similar other occasions, as great inconvenience was felt by the poorer classes of the community, and such a building had always been a great desideratum. This laudable intention of the deceased gentleman has been carried out by his four sons, at the cost of a lac and thirty-five thousand rupees. The building is erected at Girgaum in the form of a quadrangle, with a large compound in the centre. It is named *Albless Baug*, from the surname of the deceased. On occasions of marriage and other festivities the building will easily contain three thousand people.

The ceremony of opening the institution was short, but imposing. A *Jasun* or religious ceremony was performed by about 50 Parsee priests, headed by the Dustoors or bishops. This was commenced at 9 A.M. and lasted till half-past 10. A paper signed by the four sons of deceased was then read, by which the building was handed over in trust, and in which it was stated that Rs. 15,000 have been additionally invested in five per cent. Government securities, from the interest of which the expenses incidental to the building will be defrayed.

After this was done, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on behalf of the Parsee community, thanked, in suitable terms, the gentlemen who had so worthily carried out the laudable desire of their parent, and provided the Parsees with a building which had been felt as a great want by this increasing community. Mr. Dosabhoy laid considerable stress upon the unostentatious manner in which the founders of this charitable building had performed their part. At about 11 o'clock all joined in a sumptuous feast, and at about 1 o'clock the guests dispersed.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 5th October to Saturday, 10th Oct., 1868.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	3,862	1	8
House Rate	26,356	15	4
License Tax	703	0	0
Police Rate	11,322	1	11
Lighting do	8,181	2	10
Water do	3,747	13	10
Halalcore Cess	9,240	15	2
Market Fees	954	14	8
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.)	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,139	8	4
Fines and Penalties	0	0	0
Total Rs...	65,578	9	9

W. Maidment,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A KNOTTY POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you, or any of your numerous readers, kindly answer the following ? A minister of the Church of Scotland marries a girl under age during her father's absence in another country, but with her mother's consent. After her father arrives, he has no objection to the marriage ; but subsequently something turns up and he wishes to have the marriage cancelled, against his son-in-law's wish. Can the Bishop of Bombay cancel this marriage ? By giving this insertion in your next issue you will greatly oblige yours, &c. X. Y. Z.

Bombay, 13th October.

SPORTING.

KATTYWAR RACE MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that half forfeit only will be taken for horses entered and subsequently scratched for the races specified in Rule 2.

Weight for inches will be allowed to Galloways entered for H. H. the Jam's Plate, and the penalty on winners for the Welter is withdrawn.

Should the funds suffice, Rs 200 will be given for a Steeple Chase over 2½ miles of fair hunting country. Entrance Rs. 25. 11 st. G.R.

G. E HANCOCK,
Honorary Secretary.

Rajkote, 9th Oct. 1868.

ENTRANCES FOR THE HYDERABAD RACES 1868.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

July 1	Capt. Kirwan's	g a c	Eclipse, late Competition.	
„	H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h	Shahkee	
„	„	b a h	Sakar, H.F.	
„	„	g a h	Majoohee. H.F.	
„	Hajee A. Wahab's.	b a h	Wahabee.	
„	„	b a h	Shoh-iman.	
„	„	g a c	Nasir shah.	
„	Mr. Field's	b a h	Secundar. H.F.	
„	„	b a c	Moses. H.F.	
„	„	c a h	The shoksh, late Red Deer.	
„	„	g a h	Sukrana. H.F.	
„	Mr. William's	b a c	Cossack.	
„	„	g a gall	Nugget.	
Sept. 1	H. H. Aga Khan's.	g a h	Tiger.	
„	„	g a gall	Aga Jan. H.F.	
„	Mr William's	g a c	Lianvarda.	
Oct. 1	Abdool Raman's	g a h	Grey beard.	
„	Ebrm. bin nujub's.	g a h	Glendower.	
„	„	g a h	Salar.	

GALLOWAY PURSE.

July 1	Capt. Kirwan's	g a c	Eclipse, late Competition.
„	H. H. Aga Khan's.	b a gall	Bombay.
„	Mr. Field's	g a c	Eclipse.
„	„	b a gall	Sweet Lips. H.F.
„	Mr. William's	g a gall	Nugget.
„	„	b a h	Lotus John.
Sept. 1	H. H. Aga Khan's	g a gall	Aga Jan. H.F.
Oct. 1	Ebrm. bin Rujub's	g a gall	Nadir.

DESERT STAKES.

July 1	H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h	Shahkee.
„	„	b a h	Sakar H.F.
„	„	g a h	Majoohee H.F.
„	Hajee A. Wahab's	c a h	Baby.
„	Mr. Field's	b a c	Prime Minister.
„	„	g a h	Kohinoor. H.F.
„	Mr. William's	b a gall	Lottery.
Sept. 1	H. H. Aga khan's	g a h	Tiger.
„	„	g a gall	Aga Jan. H.F.
„	Mr. William's	b a c	Cossack.
Oct. 1	Abdool Raman's.	g a h	Grey Beard.

GREAT WELTER.

Sept. 1	Mr. Burt's	b a us. g	Albourne.
Oct. 1	Mr. William's	c a h	Prince Rupert.

MOWLA ALLI TRIAL STAKES.

July 1	Mr. William's	b a us. g	Stranger.
„	„	b a us. h	Ariadne.
Sept. 1	Mr. Craighall's	br a us. g	Happy Land.
„	Mr. Field's	g a us. m	Nancy.

BEDOUIN STAKES.

July 1	Capt. Kirwan's.	g a c	Eclipse, late Competition.
„	H. H. Aga khan's	b a h	Shahkee.
„	„	b a h	Sasar. H. F.
„	„	g a h	Majoohee H. F.
„	Hajee A. Wahab's.	b a h	Wahabee.
„	„	b a h	Shoh-iman.
„	„	g a c	Nasir shah.
„	Mr. Field's	g a c	Prime minister.
„	„	b a c	Moses. H. F.
„	Mr. William's	b a c	Cossack.
„	„	g a gall	Nugget.
Sept. 1	„	c a c	Llanvarda.
„	H. H. Aga khan's	g a h	Tiger.
„	„	g a gall	Aga Jan. H. F.
„	Mr. Field's	b a h	Secunder. H.F.
Oct. 1	Abdool Raman's.	g a h	Grey Beard.
„	Ebrm. bin Rujub's	g a h	Glendower.
„	„	g a h	Salar.

GALLOWAY PLATE.

July 1	Mr. Gunne's	g a gall	Rich mist.
„	H. H. Aga Khan's	b a gall	Bombay.
„	Mr. Field's	g a c	Eclipse.
„	„	b a gall	Sweet lips. H.F.
„	Mr. William's	b a gall	Lottery.
„	„	g a gall	Nugget.
Sept. 1	H. H. Aga Khan's	g a gall	Aga Jan. H.F.
Oct. 1	Capt. Kirwan's	g a c	Eclipse, late Competition.
„	Ebrm. bin Rujub's	g a gall	Nadir.

THE CRITERION.

July 1	Capt. Kirwan's	c a h	Coeur de Lion.
„	Mr. Field's	b a h	Baboo light. H.F.
„	Mr. William's	b a m	Maidie.
„	„	b a g	Stranger.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG'S PURSE.

July 1	H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h	Shahkee.
„	„	b a h	Sakar. H.F.
„	„	g a h	Majoohee. H.F.
„	Mr. William's	b a g	Stranger.
„	„	b a us. h	Ariadne.
Sept. 1	Mr. Craigsall's	br a us. g	Happy Land.
„	Mr. Field's	g a us. m	Nancy.
„	„	b a h	Secunder. H.F.
„	H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Tiger.
Oct. 1	Abdool Raman's	g a gall	Aga Jan. H.F.
„	Mr. William's	c a c	Llanvarda.

HAJEE ABDOOL WAHAB'S PURSE.

July 1	Capt. Kirwan's	g a c	Eclipse, late Competition
„	H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h	Shahkee.
„	„ „	b a h	Sakar H.F.
„	„	g a h	Majoohee. H.F
„	Hajee A. Wahab's	b a h	Wahabee.
„	„ „	b a h	Shoh-iman.
„	„	g a c	Nasir shah.
„	Mr. Field's	b a h	Secundar. H.F.
„	„	b a c	Prime minister.
„	Mr. William's	b a c	Moses. H.F.
„	„	g a gall	Nugget.
Sept. 1	H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Tiger.
„	„	g a gall	Aga Jan. H.F.
„	Mr. William's	c a c	Llanvarda.
Oct. 1	Abdool Raman's	g a h	Grey Beard.
„	Ebrm. bin Rujub's	g a h	Glendower.
„	„	g a h	Salar.

THE RESIDENT'S PURSE.

July 1 Capt. Kirwan's ... c. aus h Coeur de Lion.

THE WHIM.

Octr. 1 Mr. Burt's ..... b r aus g Promised Land.

HYDRABAD GOLD CUP.

July 1	Capt. Kirwan's	c a us h	Coeur de Lion.
„	Mr Field's	b a us h	Sidelight. H.F.
„	Mr. William's	b a us g	Stranger.
Octr 1	„ „	c a c	Llanvarda.

DURBAR STAKES.

H. H. Aga Khan ..... One Nomination.
Mr. Field's ..... Two Nominations.
Mr. William's ..... One Nomination.

HYDRABAD STEEPLE CHASE.

July 1	Capt. Hazlerigg's	g a us g	Fangh a Ballagh.
„	Mr. Burt's	b a us h	Albourne.
„	Mr. H's	g a h	Gip.
Octr. 1	„	b a us m	Mischance.
„	Mr. Walford's	b a us g	Exhibition.

C. WALFORD,
Hon. Secy. Hyd. Races.

Trimulgherry, October 9th. 1868.

THE DISTRESS AT AHMEDABAD.

(*Guzerat Mitra, Oct.* 11.)

Further aid, it seems, is still required by the authorities at Ahmedabad to relieve those who have suffered in that Zillah by the recent tempest and rains, though a further sum of Rs. 10,000 was sent from the fund accumulated at Bombay. Rs 1,000 has been sent by the Rao of Kutch Bhooj, and through the exertions of the Deputy Magistrate in the Panch Mahals Rs 800 have been collected and forwarded to Ahmedabad. Government have resolved to send timber from Bulsar and the Panch Mahals to be sold at a low price in accordance with the requisition of the Ahmedabad authorities. With the exception of the Pargunnahs of Duskorai, Goghe, and Weernugaum detailed reports of the damages done in all the Talookas have been received :—

Purgan-nahs	Villages	Houses	Damage done to immoveable property	Do. to immoveable property
Dholka	122	9,500	2,25 000	55.525
Dhundhooka	120	3,000	60,000	22,000
Prantij	144	3,153	81 000	22 475
Sanund	47	4,708	2,03,284	1,15 673
	463	20,361	5,72,284	2,15,673

It may be here suggested with safety, we think, that as the reformation of so many streets and houses is being rapidly proceeded with in Ahmedabad, the Magisterial and Municipal authorities may judiciously and vigilantly enforce the observance of some plants which may end in all the possible regularity and usefulness so much lacked in native towns.

THE TALOOKDARS OF MAHI KANTA AND THE LATE DURBAR.

(*Guzerat Mitra, Oct.* 11.)

It is stated that Major Law, Political Agent, succeeded in persuading a number of the Talookdars of Mahi Kanta to proceed with him to Poona to be present at the Durbar held by Sir Seymour Fitzerald. Even on their way to Poona some of them hesitated to proceed further, pretending sickness, but Major Law did not permit them to return. Some of these Talookdars, who have no inclination to travel beyond their own narrow limits, are Talookdars only by name, their estates being as small as private fields, rendered so by continued divisions and subdivisions in the once large principalities. So far have some of them been reduced in point of finance that Major Law had the Maha Rajah of Edur to lend them money to meet their expenses, and even clothes had to be provided for them. Yet, retaining their ancestral pride, they disdain to serve any one, or in any way. Nor are they still prepared to care for education being introduced among themselves or among their sons. Indeed some Koours did obtain some training in the time of Mr. Forbes, which was, however, shortly after completely compromised by their falling a prey to that miserable and pernicious habit—opium drinking, which is the cause of so much degradation and ruin among the Talookdars. As Major Law is stated to be very much liked by them in consequence of the honourable and friendly spirit in which he treats them, he may well adopt some effectual means by which all the Koours may be made to receive the benebits of well-founded education. Every inducement should be opened for them to enter into such services as would befit them and preserve their dignity. Then it is likely that they can relieve themselves of their present prostration. Among the Chiefs who have gone to Poona there is also the son of Thakore Soorujmulji, who was once as troublesome as the Wagheers in Kattyawar.

New American Work.—We have done our part lately to bring into use the very "cable," as applied to message conveyed by the Atlantic Cable. It is proper to say "it has been cabled," instead of "it has been telegraphed over the Atlantic Cable."—*New York Times.* Yes! And by the same rule, in a little while, capital punishments continue to fall be said that a criminal has been "roped," and not hanged.—*The Times.*

THE PUNJAB CENSUS OF 1868.

(*Friend of India, Oct.* 8.)

A detailed report of the results of the Punjab census is in course of preparation, but as the usual annual returns of the Revenue Department were compiled by district officers a few months after the census was taken, they were able to include in them the general results in anticipation of the regular census returns. The new Punjab census has the merit of furnishing particulars not hitherto collected during any numbering of the people of any part of Asia, from the days of Moses and David to the present time. The regular analysis and report will show, we believe, the numbers of the different tribes and races in greater detail than has hitherto been attempted even in India, and also the number able to read and write, and the number of such classes as lunatics and lepers. The social and political importance of the information we must forbear from attempting to estimate till the publication of the full details.

The total population of the Punjab is found to be 17,593,916, souls. Hitherto the population has in most official reports been roughly estimated at 15 millions. During the last 12 years there has been a very considerable increase, but in order to admit of a fair comparison the population of the Delhi and Hissar divisions should be omitted, as part of the North-Western Provinces previous to the mutiny. These two divisions contain a population of 3,148,858, leaving 14,445,088 for the rest of the Punjab. At the census of 1852 the same portion of the Punjab was estimated to contain about 2½ millions. Some of the increase, however, is apparent only, owing to the more accurate enumeration effected during the recent census. The number of dwellings of all kinds was 4,021,769, giving an average population of 4½ per house. Of the total population 9,563,565 are males and 8,030,381 are females. They are divided into three classes—adults, including all persons over 18 years of age ; youths and young women including all from 12 to 18, and children including all under 12 years. The results under these heads are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Adults, ...	5,351,046	4,581,524
From 12 to 18, ...	866 683	608.833
Under 12, ...	3,345 875	2,833,034

The males both in the total and in each class considerably exceed the females. This would now seem to be the law of at least the tropical portions of Asia. Passing over the Europeans and Eurasians, the number of native Christians is stated at 2,949, which is probably not far from the truth. The rest of the population is thus classified :—

Sikhs	1,129,319
Other Hindoos, ...	6 131 243
Mussulmans	9 3 5 632
Others	97,833

The Mahomedans thus form more that half the entire population of the province, while in particular districts towards the North-West Frontier they outnumber the Hindoos by from 9 to 1 to 20 to 1. We were hardly prepared to find so small a number of Sikhs, especially since this puritan form of Hinduoism has ceased to be so exclusive as it was in the aggressive days of the early Gooroos. Out of 14 millions of Sikhs about 670,000 are in the two divisions of Lahore and Umritsir alone and above 350 000 in the Jullundhur and Umballa divisions. The Hindoos are pretty equally distributed, being the least numerous in the Peshawur division.

Classified according to occupation, the numbers are—

Agriculturists, ...	9,101,810
Non-agriculturists, ...	8,491,1.7

The most populous districts are the following :—

Jullundhur, ...	596 per square mile.
Umritsir, ...	532 „
Sealkote, ...	518 „
Delhi	496 „
Goorlaconey, ...	488 „
Hoshyarpore, ...	450 „
Loodiana, ...	429 „

The least populous districts are :—

Kohat, ...	51 per square mile.
Dera Ismael Khan, ...	56 „
Jhung, ...	61 „
Montgomery, ...	64 „

The least populous divisions, or Commissionerships, are Mooltan and the Derajat, which contain 73 and 79 to the square mile respectively.

The census was taken in all parts of the Punjab without any difficulty. Preparatory operations were commenced several months beforehand, which had the effect of familiarizing the people with the idea. The perfect chain of communication which exists in the Punjab between the highest functionaries of the State and the body of the people, has never been more completely shown than in the way this measure was carried out. In every district the European civil and police officers were employed during some weeks of the cold weather in visiting almost every village to test the preliminary returns prepared by the *putwarees* and other native subordinates, and to explain to the people the objects of the measure. In most cases the work was found to be very accurately done, and the feelings of the people, with regard to the intentions of the Government, to be quite undisturbed. The minutest details of village life can, under such a system, be known to the authorities. In towns the population is more fluctuating, and the agency is less complete. But by dividing the towns into wards or circles, and with the aid of Municipal Commissioners, chowdrees, mohulladars, and others possessed of local knowledge and influence, the results obtained are considered upon the whole very satisfactory. The success of this census, and the experience it has afforded, will give the Punjab a great advantage when the Indian census of 1871 comes to be taken. Would that a similar attempt were made in Bengal during the ensuing cold season ! If this is not done the enumeration of our richest, most populous, and politically most satisfactory province will not be reliable.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES' ACT IN MADRAS.

We observe that the Government of India have sanctioned an establishment, costing 1,935 rupees a month, for carrying out Contagious Diseases' Act XIV. of 1868 in Madras, but any further expenditure, if necessary hereafter, is to be borne by the Municipality and not by Government. As has been already announced the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. H. Stanbrough to be Health Officer to carry into effect the rules, under Sections 5 and 11 of that Act. Mr. Stanbrough will, it appears, in communication with the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department, lose no time in selecting the pensioned Apothecaries charged with the duties of the Medical Examination of prostitutes, and in forming the establishment necessary for giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee, as contained in the Proceedings of Government, dated 29 h July last, and for enforcing the rules which have been approved by the Government. Mr. Stanbrough will report to Government the date upon which his arrangements are sufficiently completed to enable him to commence the registration of prostitutes, as provided in Act XIV of 1868. The Government have impressed on Mr. Stanbrough the importance of exercising the closest personal supervision over the subordinate agency engaged in carrying out the rules connected with the Act. In the application of these rules the Government observe "it will be necessary to guard against confounding concubinage and public prostitution, the difference between these being in this country clearly defined and generally recognized, and the greatest care must be taken that the enforcement of rules devised for the necessary protection of the public health is not converted by the subordinate agency into a means of extortion and oppression." The Government rely upon the cordial co-operation of the Police in assisting the Health Officer in the performance of his duty, and in bringing to that officer's notice any illicit practices on the part of his subordinate agents. The provisions of the Act in question will take effect in the town of Madras from and after the 15th instant.

France and Prussia.—The following is said to be the text of a despatch addressed at the end of last month by the Russian to the French Government :—"Berlin, Aug. 28.—To Comte de Salm, Russian Charge d'affaires in Paris.—Monsieur le Comte,—I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty the King has graciously designed to order—first, that as soon as the autumn manœuvres are over all the reserves shall be discharged ; and, secondly, that the annual levy of recruits shall be postponed for three months. His Majesty's Government has desired by this important measure, which reduces the Prussian army by 120,000 men, to afford a new proof of his moderation and love of peace. His wish, at the same time, was to manifest his confidence in the maintenance of the peace of Europe, for, in our opinion, there exists now no question which can disturb peace. In informing you of the measures which I have the honour to announce, I beg you to let the Marquis de Moustier know of them without adding any comment. I beg to renew the assurance, &c.—Thiele."—*Express.*

The New Overland Route to India.—The announcement of the opening of the new line of railway between Suez and Alexandria *via* Zagazig on September 8 will be received with general satisfaction by all connected with India, since not only will passengers henceforth perform the journey between Alexandria and Suez in the hours including stoppages, but, owing to the more favourable position of the line, the difficulty of maintaining it in efficient working order will be materially lessened. The length of the line from Zagazig to Suez is about 85 miles, and as the Cairo and Suez line is to be abandoned, the whole of the working stock will be available for the new line, and the rails and iron sleepers will likewise be transferred. Communication with the Cairo route the difference in speed by the Zagazig route will be considerable, owing to the heavy gradients on the old line being avoided, while even those passengers who desire to visit Cairo will lose but little time, since it will only involve a run of 28 miles from the junction and back, which will be compensated for by the greater speed on the main line.—*Mining Journal.*

THE GOLD FIELDS AT NATAL.

Durban, August 6, 1868.

Of course, you cannot expect me to write to you about anything else but gold for the next six months. We haven't time even to think of anything now but that all absorbing subject. News from the diggers at the "Victoria" gold-fields is ever in immense demand. When the mail arrives from Potchefstroom and brings us any news, we rush with gaping mouths and ears wide open to hear it, and store it away in our excited memory, that we many repeat it with warm congratulation (and some little extra colouring) to the first friends we meet. The offices of the "local luminaries" are besieged by a crowd of anxious inquirers when it is ascertained that news of the gold has arrived here, and the little extra slips issued from those offices are carried away exultingly, and hidden in the most remote corner of our most thoroughly secured writing-desk, to be preserved as mementoes of the time when this golden harvest first flourished for us, and sent down as heir-looms to our myriad sons and daughters, when Durban shall be a great flouristing seaport ; Natal a mighty prosperous colony ; and ourselves poor, decayed, departing humanity !

Yes, we are all afflicted with the "gold-fever" now, and there is no use in denying it. It is a very tantalizing malady ; but I suppose we will recover from it some day, when we get more accustomed to quartz and nuggets and specimens of virgin gold ? How are you off in the Cape ? Has the gold-fever reached there yet, and are you all raging with its delirium ?

But we haven't had much news from the diggings since "my last epistle to the Capetonians. Capt. Black—the leader of the Potchefstroom diggers, and the man from whom tidings seem to be the most anxiously expected by Natalians—is a shrewd Scotchman. He sends us news only bit by bit, and he never speaks in glowing or enthusiastic language of the "find" his party has made. Methinks he will be careful to fill his own pockets well ere he fully discovers to us the riches which surround him. In his last letter he speaks of his party having dug deep into the ground, having discovered old workings used goodness knows how many hundred years since and having as yet been rewarded by "a little gold-dust." Those who have expressed disbelief in the richness of "Mauch's gold-fields" from the beginning exult at this news, and parade as evidence of their mighty and far seeing shrewdness the fact that the diggers have been disappointed, and have not found the gold fields to be as rich as Mauch reported them to be. On the other hand, those who have ever believed Mauch's story sneer at Black's tidings, and believe that it is only the Scotchman's proverbial love for self and riches that prevents Black from making known the actual richness of the gold-fields, till he has secured a fortune for himself. A very little time will tell conclusively whether the fields are as rich as Mauch stated, or as poor as Black's letter would lead us to believe.

This week a report has been circulated in Durban which has caused much excitement, but which is founded only on hearsay evidence, as far as it has gone up to the present. The "Mercury's" Orange Free State "own correspondent," has written a letter in that paper, in which he says he was told by somebody, who had heard it from somebody else, that a nugget had been found at the Latin diggings weighing a pound and a half, and said to be worth nearly £100 (!). It is remarkable that in the same issue of the "Mercury" a letter appears from that paper's Potchefstroom correspondent, in which no mention is made of the finding of such a nugget. Now, the latest news from the gold fields has always been sent to the "Mercury" by its Potchefstroom correspondent ; and, therefore, it seems strange to me that if such a large nugget had been found at the diggings, "he should" remain ignorant of such a finding, while the Orange Free State correspondent should have become cognizant of it. However, I only hope the reported discovery of such a monster nugget may turn out to be true. If it does, we will all be off to the diggings sharp

THE CLAIM OF WOMEN TO THE SUFFRAGE.

MISS BECKER AND THE REVISING BARRISTER

On Tuesday the 15th September, at the Manchester Town-hall, Mr. John Hosack, the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the Parliamentary borough of Manchester, gave his decision as to the claims of 5,750 women to have their names put upon the list.

The Revising Barrister said—The question raised in this case is whether a woman possessing the requisite qualifications is entitled to a vote under the Reform Act of 1867, and in order to determine the point, it will be necessary to refer to the different Acts of Parliament which from time to time have been passed to define and regulate the franchise. The first of these is the statute passed in the eighth year of the reign of Henry VI., chapter 7, which Mr. Cobbett has truly characterized as an eminently restrictive Act, and which limited the franchise in counties to "people dwelling and residing in the same counties" and possessing freehold land of the value of 40s. a year. By a subsequent Act, passed in the same reign, the 10th Henry VI., chapter 2, this statute was further explained and confirmed. Although these Acts apply only to county elections, they have an important bearing on the question in dispute. Although the word "people" is used in these Acts without reference to the sex of the claimant, it has not been shown, and I believe it cannot be shown, that in the long interval which elapsed between the passing of these Acts and the Reform Act of 1832 women ever openly exercised or ever claimed the right of voting in the election of knights of the shire. The able argument of Mr. Cobbett went only to show that women were not expressly disqualified. Although, in the case of "Olive v. Ingram" of "Modern Reports," certain of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench expressed an opinion favourable to the claim now made, it appears that that opinion was only stated incidentally, for the point now at issue was not before the Court. We come now to the Reform Act of 1832, by which various new franchises were created, but these were conbered expressly upon "male persons," so that no doubt could arise as to the intention of the Legislature on the subject. The next Act which it is necessary to consider is the Interpretation Act of 1850. It is provided by that Act the words importing the masculine gender shall be held to include the female, unless the contrary intention be expressly declared, and it is under this statute, read in conjunction with the Reform Act of 1867 that the present claim has been raised. The Act of 1867 confers various additional franchises upon "every man" who is duly qualified according to its provisions, and it is contended on the part of the claimant that the term "man," being unqualified in any way, must, when interpreted by the Act of 1850, be held to include females as well as males. It is further contended that the alteration of the term "male person" in the Reform Act of 1832 to the more general and comprehensive term of "man" in the Act of 1867 indicates an intention on the part of the Legislature to confer the franchise upon all persons duly qualified, irrespective of their sex. But it is obvious that this construction of the late Reform Act would lead to a most anomalous state of things. It is not contended that the Interpretation Act of 1850 is retrospective in its operation. It is admitted by Mr. Cobbett that it only takes effect from the date of its passing. But if we hold that the late Reform Act was intended to enfranchise women, we should have female householders and female lodgers in boroughs claiming under that Act, while female freeholders in counties would be excluded. But there are still stronger reasons for rejecting the present claim. Whatever electoral rights the people may have possessed previous to the statutes of Henry VI.—and opinions differ much upon the point—we know that there is no legislation on the subject of the franchise previous to the statutes of Henry VI., and from the date of these Acts until the present time, a period of upwards of four centuries, every franchise created or revived has been defined with the utmost precision. The claim now made is entirely novel in its character. It cannot be shown that in this country women have ever exercised the rights which are now claimed, and if the Legislature had intended that so important an innovation in our electoral system should have been introduced by the Act of 1867, it is fair to conclude that that intention would have been clearly and unequivocally expressed. In the absence of any such express intention, I feel bound to reject the claim, and in this view of the case, my colleague, Mr. Fawcett, concurs with me. I shall willingly, however, if the parties desire it, state a case for the opinion of the Court of Appeal. And if there is an appeal, I trust that a final decision may be pronounced before the electors called into existence by the Act of 1867 have an opportunity of exercising their privileges.

Mr. Charlton, who attended in support of these claims, applied on behalf of Mary Abbot for an appeal.

Mr. Hosack—Yes; I will certainly give a case.

The Court then proceeded to hear the claims of lodgers in the township of Chorlton-upon-Medlock. There were 94 claimants, but of these only six attended personally to support their applications, and the rest were struck off the roll. Of the six lodgers who appeared five were placed upon the roll, the sixth claim being refused, on the ground of insufficient qualification.

The cases of ordinary claimants were then considered.

Miss Becker, who, with several other ladies, had been present since the opening of the court, applied, on behalf of the women claimants in Chorlton-upon-Medlock, for a case of appeal.

The Revising Barrister—Don't you think it will be superfluous to have two cases? The case I have already granted will decide the question.

Miss Becker—It is a matter of principle. We want to show that the women claimants in all these townships are thoroughly in earnest in the matter; and I think it would be well to have a case granted in each township. Of course, when one is heard and decided that will rule the others.

The Revising Barrister—There will be precisely the same question in each case.

Miss Becker—But if each township were represented it would show the earnestness of the women in the matter.

The Revising Barrister—If you think it is a matter which would be useful, I shall have no objection to grant a case.

Miss Backer—And will you grant a case of appeal in each township?

The Revising Barrister—Oh, you want a case for each township.

Miss Becker—I ask that wherever any women have claims to vote in Manchester, and you decide against these claims, that they should have a right of appeal.

The Revising Barrister—I should like to consider that until to-morrow. I am informed that there are eight townships in Manchester. You see that is a large number, and the cases are all identical But I will give you an answer to-morrow morning.

Miss Becker—Then if you decide to grant an appeal in the cases of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, would you inasteod of the first name, Marry Ann Adams, take the case of Alice Wilson?

The Revising Barrister.—Oh, certainly, any name you wish.

Miss Becker—This is a matter of the very greatest importance for these women claimants, who have just as much interest in the matter as men have. They have the same feeling in the matter as men have, and they feel that as the new Act has been applied to them in one part of it, it should apply in all. If one clause of the Act includes them, they do not see why the other should not.

The Revising Barrister—Well, all that will be argued.

Miss Becker—Yes; but I wish it to be understood that this is neither a light matter nor can it be easily set aside. The women who claim here feel exactly as men would do if their votes were refused in similar claims.

The Revising Barrister—Oh, certainly. We have no wish to treat it as a light matter.

Miss Becker—Will it be necessary for me to apply formally in the case of each township for an appeal, or will you take it as understood that I ask for an appeal in each case?

The Revising Barrister—I will take it as understood, and I will give my answer at any time that is convenient for you to-morrow.

Miss Becker resumed her seat, and the list of claims was proceeded with. Very few of the claimants appeared, and the claims of those who were absentees were disallowed. On the name of "Mary Boddy" being called,

Miss Becker again rose, and addressing the Revising Barrister, said,—Will you tell me on what ground you disallow the claim of Marry Boddy?

The Revising Barrister—I presume she is a lady.

Miss Becker—Oh, you presume that she is a lady. Have you any proof? (A laugh.) If not, and you are guided simply by the name, I would remind you that it is not an uncommon thing for Roman Catholics—particularly in France—to give the name of Mary to boys, in order to place them under the protection of the Virgin. I know an English lady who is named Henry.

The Revising Barrister said it was not common in this country to name men Mary. If Miss Becker would tell him that the applicant was not a lady he would take her evidence.

Miss Becker said she could give no evidence, but if the barrister was going over this list of names and disfranchising all those who were not otherwise disqualified, merely on the presumption afforded by their Christian names that they were women, the rule seemed to her to be very dangerous. She pointed to several names on the roll in which it was impossible from the Christian name to distinguish to what sex the applicant belonged.

The Revising Barrister—You are appearing now, not for the ladies, but for the other sex. Your argument is that the applicant may be a man. (A laugh.)

Miss Becker—If there be any legal incapacity on the part of women to vote, there should be some more reliable test than a mere presumption grounded on the sound of Christian names.

The revising Barrister said he would be happy to hear Miss Becker in any distinct case, or any case in which he could give him information; but he could not hear her upon any general objections upon the whole register.

Miss Becker said she could not give any specific information about Mary Boddy.

The Revising Barrister—Then I am afraid she must go off. The Revising Barrister afterwards (addressing Miss Becker, who had taken her seat), said,—You know, unless these claimants attend, they have no right to be put on the register, and their names are all thrown off.

Miss Becker—I understood that you were leaving on the men and striking off all the women.

The Revising Barrister—Oh, no.

Miss Becker shortly afterwards left the courte

THE ST. LEGER.

(Saturday Review, September 12.)

THE St. Leger has been celebrated for its surprises, but hitherto the most startling of them have usually taken place in the race itself. This year all the surprises came before the day, and by accidents and withdrawals the contest gradually dwindled away into comparative insignificance. The chances of racing are many, and much that has happened during this summer might provoke only passing astonishment; but the crowning surprise, the withdrawl of The Earl a week before the race, has naturally created a more abiding feeling of wonder. It is scarcely nece-sary to say that by all public running Blue Gown and The Earl were manifestly 10 lbs. better than any other horse of their year, and the Derby winner not being entered in the St. Leger, the latter race appeared to be at the mercy of The Earl. The Earl was not permitted to start for the Derby, but he won every subsequent race in which he ran with consummate ease; and the confidence of his supporters for the great Doncaster event, if limited in respect to those who had the management of him, was unlimited in respect of the horse himself. When last seen in public his appearance satisfied the most critical judges, and he looked about the last horse in England likely to break down. All went on well till a few weeks ago, when disagreeable rumours began to be spread about. One authority expressed the belief that The Earl would be two hundred miles from Doncaster on the St. Leger day, and simultaneously there was a commencement of market operations against him that betokened no good Yet a few days more, and the pen was put through his name; and some time afterwards a certificate was published, signed by Mr. Mavor, the well-known veterinary surgeon, announcing that he had examined The Earl, and had found him lame from a strain of the suspensory ligament of his near fore leg. It would be most satisfactory to know the precise time when the injury was first discovered, and the reasons for the display of so much hostility to the horse at a time when his trainer declared him to be perfectly well. There are indications of a desire on the part of the influential racing men to make a strict investigation into the circumstances connected with the withdrawal of The Earl from the two great three-year-old races; and it is to be hoped that explicit and satisfactory information will be forthcoming from those to whose management he has been entrusted.

So much for The Earl, one of the grandest looking race-horses that ever trod the turf. Hacked about as a two-year-old, and deprived of his opportunities as a three-year-old, he has been robbed of the honours that he might have successfully achieved. The next most important absentees from the St. Leger were Sir Joseph Hawley's three. The proverb says that it is a good thing to have two strings to your bow; but it would appear that it is a very bad thing to have three—in racing, at any rate. Blue Gown, Rosicrucian, and Green Sleeve have been a sore trouble to their owner, who never seems to have been able to make up his mind as to their respective merits. Thus it has happened that, as in the Two Thousand, the one of the three who must have won was shelved in favour of the other two who could not win, and, as in the Derby, that when the best one did win, his victory was barely acceptable to his owner. So in the St. Leger. Blue Gown was not entered, and Rosicrucian and Green Sleeve have proved unable to stand the work of training, and were struck out in due course. Equally has Baron Rothschild been bewildered by the conflicting claims of his three—Suffolk, Restitution, and King Alfred. The extraordinary in-and out running of these horses is duly recorded in the pages of the Calendar; and we need only mention that even the result of the Derby, in which King Alfred was second, scarcely sufficed to convince the stable that Suffolk was not the best of the three. After the withdrawal of The Earl, the chance of King Alfred for the St. Leger would have been second to none; but, by a singular fatality, something happened to one of his legs also, just at the critical time, and he had to be eased in his work. Though it was found possible to bring him round so far that he could recommence galloping a few days before the race, yet the St. Leger is scarcely a prize to fall to a big horse, short of work, and burdened with a suspicious leg. It having also been found impossible to train Lord Glasgow's Tom Bowline colt, another formidable competitor was removed. In the end, and from the various causes we have mentioned, the race was left to the most moderate field that has ever been seen in modern times on the Town Moor. The twelve starters were See-Saw, The Spy, St. Ronan, Paul Jones, Formosa, Virtue, Orion, King Alfred, Mercury, Typhœus, Viscount, and the colt by Buccaneer out of Viscountess. See-Saw is a fair public performer, but we do not believe that he has ever recovered from the senseless and inhuman way in which he was run off his legs last year. Viscount, who was last in the Derby, and who declined the Chester Cup with 5st. 7 lbs., has sprung into notice since, from his victories at York. Typhœus is a reclaimed cripple, and the public form of King Alfred and Formosa is far superior to that of any of the others. The King appeared to walk very tenderly, but he galloped with great power, though his action was the same as ever, high and fighting. Formosa, who might justly be called Formosissima, answered well to her name. Beautiful in colour, in shape, in condition, in action, she moved over the turf with a light springy tread. Viscount also looked in first-rate condition, but he is short and commonlooking, and with much less quality than his stable companion The Spy. Orion was not half prepared, but Paul Jones looked very fit. After taking their canters they paraded as usual before the Stand, and then, after one or two false starts, the flag fell. The Spy made the running at a very good pace for more than a mile, and Orion kept him company as long as could be expected, considering his want of condition. The Spy was of course endeavouring to serve his companion Viscount, but the latter was quite outpaced all through, and never once got to a front place. King Alfred also seemed outpaced, and though he made up a great deal of ground between the Red House and the turn into the straight, he could not maintain his advantage, but died away immediately afterwards, just as a horse would who was short of work. The green jacket of Typhœus disappeared from the front ranks at the end of a mile, and See-Saw was beaten at the turn into the straight. There Paul Jones and Mercury had a clear advantage, and they came up the straight side by side. At the distance Mercury began to give way, and loud shouts were raised in favour of Paul Jones. But now Formosa, who had in no part of the race been pushed into the front—Challoner no doubt thinking that in such a moderate field the leading horses were sure to come back to his mare—was most delicately and artistically brought up, and, served by her splendid condition and superior speed, she passed the leading pair without difficulty, and won easily by a couple of lengths. Mercury was a good third, and See-Saw an indifferent fourth. Thus the stock of Buccaneer ran first, second, and fourth in the St. Leger of 1865, and that expatriated sire is pretty certain to be first on the list of winning stallions for the year. Thus also has Formosa won the triple event. One Thousand, Oaks, and St. Leger, in addition to having run a dead heat for the Two Thousand. But, easily as her latest victory was accomplished, we must not forget the moderate quality of the horses behind her, or the good luck experienced in meeting King Alfred when he was out of form and incompletely prepared. The forward positions obtained by Paul Jones and Mercury prove the second-class character of the company; for where would they have been if Blue Gown and The Earl had run? And where would Formosa herself have been? At best she would have been a very bad third; and therefore we are justified in saying that the St. Leger of 1868 will be long memorable for the ragged field that ran in it. Formosa has had the good fortune to avoid meeting Blue Gown, Speculum, and even Moslem, none of whom were entered for the great Yorkshire prize; and she has been fortunate in the fates which have overthrown such stout opponents as The Earl, the Tom Bowline colt, and Rosicrucian. Such an additional piece of good fortune as finding King Alfred, the only horse left who was likely to stretch her neck, *hors de combat*, was scarcely to be expected. It never rains, however, but it pours. Formosa is a great beauty, and unlike some great beauties, she is wonderfully lucky.

A WARNING VOICE.

(Army and Navy Gazette, Sept. 12.)

IT is deeply to be regretted that every year many young officers are compelled to leave the service on account of their inability to pay their debts, and not unfrequently those debts are styled debts of honour. More than one shepherd in the wilds of Australia commands a certain amount of respect among his ruder companions from the fact that he has been an English officer. Men who have been in the service are to be met with in India, New Zealand, Mexico or in any other country where, from its comparative infancy, a fresh opening presents itself. There is, or was a short time back, among the matadors at Madrid (and one of the most fearless) an Englishman, and rumour had it that not long ago he carried our Queen's colours. The cause of many of these cases can be traced to gambling. We regret to have to state that the number of young officers leaving the service, as it were, involuntarily, appears to be steadily on the increase. The fast subaltern of the day is a feature of a particular class. He is possessed, doubtless, of many good qualities; much there is to be liked, if not admired, in him, especially in the very commencement of his career in the Army. Both surprising and sad it is to see how often, as he advances from the goose step, so does he retrograde from generosity, till at last he is completely wrapped up in self. Doubtless the same thing is patent in every profession. As man advances in years, the general result from contact with his fellow-men is to rub off the finer edge, and dull the polish of simplicity, truthfulness, and generosity—perhaps the most charming attributes of youth. But in the Army the chance indifference to the feelings and interests of others is earlier attained. The very way in which men rise in their profession may possibly tend to this. The senior lieutenant of many years' standing, having constantly suffered the exquisite torture of seeing men pass over his head—men who probably were decapitating their sister's doll with a wooden sword in the nursery at the time when he, an ensign, was the proud possessor of a "Wilkinson," may follow a captain in his own regiment to the grave, mourning for him as a friend, but whether he would like him to be restored to life again is quite another question. Perhaps the youthful subaltern may form an acquaintance, or, may be, friendship, with some man many years his senior, probably of a disappointed or cynical nature. His own warm nature receives a sudden and unexpected chill. He just suffers the grain of mustard seed of disbelief in all he has hitherto placed unbounded faith in to take root in his mind, and the birds of the air have not long to wait before they can lodge in the branches thereof. Should he join a gambling set, his conversion is still more rapid, as nothing tends to blunt the feelings or make a man more coldly selfish than that, cursed and maddening epidemic, frequently visiting a whole camp or station as the cholera. Nor is it less baneful in its results. It is a moral disease of the most malignant type, affecting the mind with spasmodic triumphs of a cruel kind, or with cramped despair, while all the better feelings are convulsed in a general syncope. The besetting sin of the youth of this country is undoubtedly the tendency to gamble. Surely the cold calculating spirit of gambling should be utterly antagonistic to the generous mind of youth. Great scandal and awkward tales of Young England have of late been greedily devoured and commented on freely by the gambling public. Young noblemen, who might be fitting themselves for high positions in the Legislature of their country are content to leave behind them a name famous in the pages of "Ruff," rather than in the annals of their country. Now the results of this evil in the Army are these: In the place of a flow of kind brotherly feeling coursing uninterruptedly through the veins of a regiment, jealousy and bad feeling check the healthy circulation—the sure forerunners of intestine trouble. Lucky are the officers, indeed, if they have still but a dim idea of courts of inquiry, or that the officers' court martial book can yet stand up on its shelf, proud of its accumulated dust, the evidence of its inutility for years. During loo, the ever-restless bell of the ante-room is not unfrequently the knell of a young officer. Brandy and loo are well mated; they are in the same set, move in the same circle. The following morning, the first thoughts that flash over the still but muddled brain of one of the players is the consciousness of the exisence I. O U.'s of his for about the same amount that would have purchased his long looked-for step, or have enabled a fond mother to have better educated his little sisters at home. He may have exhausted either the funds or the confidence of his friends. Two alternatives are then open; the one, the sale of his commission; the other, raising the money on it. Loth to leave the Army, he usually adopts the latter course. The Jews advance cash to about half the value of the commission, and eventually pocket the remainder. Lucky would he be if he had only to pay 60 or 70 per cent., but, in most cases, the wretched victim has to take part of the loan in wine, the consumption of which will very likely be followed by grave medical expenses; cigars as purely English as himself; two oil paintings of Christopher Columbus; a horse that would be invaluable as a study of complicated diseases to a youthful surgeon in the veterinary school, were it not that the would-be allayer of his ills might be ungraciously welcomed with a counter-dose, in the form of a kick in the stomach, which would probably conclude his scientific researches for ever. Sometimes an odd £20 is made up by a hideous bulldog, whose only recommendation is (and then great faith must be placed in Israel) that he belonged once to a sporting duke. Regiments having lately returned from foreign service are especially marked out as prey by the money lenders, for the younger officers, having mostly been in the receipt of a larger income abroad than they can expect to receive at home, are apt to put no check on former expensive habits. Quite enough is it for to know they can obtain credit. Every single shilling of ready money is flung away in the pursuit of pleasure. If anything can be 'put down,' 'put down" it is, with the exception of money. For the time being all goes well, but the day of reckoning is near at hand, it is not unfrequently comes with the rush of a whirlwind; a Lady Elizabeth, unfortunaly, does not win the Derby, or a loss at cards or billiards compels a visit to the tents of Israel. We were confidentially informed by one of the tribe, who in this case certainly manifested but little guile, that he sent circulars to every officer in the service; the expressive and knowing twinkle of his eye, as "Matear, you dever can dell" tell from his unctuous lips, spoke volumes. Clerks, however ill paid and overworked, cost something, and posta e stamps are not distributed in the streets gratis. What must the returns be? We were much amused at the perusal of one of these circulars; in this case the money lender, in the guise of a retired officer, with the welfare, of his fellow-creatures at heart, owns with delightful candour that he himself in his youthful days was both reckless and extravagant, and eventually found his way to the Jews, who ruined him. To prevent, then, this wholesale robbery, being, God be thanked, in affluent circumstances, rather than see young fellows go to the devil (mark the old soldier's bluff and hearty way of expressing himself), he would himself advance them money on their note of hand at a mere nominal interest. Truly it is but a nominal rate for the wretched victim never knows when he has done paying; should he be unable to meet his bill when it falls due, the money lender can make his own terms for its renewal. Numerous and artful are the pitfalls these scoundrels set in the path of the young officer: they carry on their nefarious trade with impunity: the law is, at persent, powerless to punish them. If senior and influential officers would do all they can by kindly and well-timed advice to prevent the young officers in their regiments from gambling, or exceeding their means, the evil would, if it did not entirely cease, at least be diminished. Who knows how many men who have been forced to leave the service, from pecuniary difficulties, might be put on the top of the tree. Had Lord Napier of Magdala, in his youthful days, backed bills for his friends, taking their word that it was merely matter of form; had he been left to meet them by himself, and unable to do so; it is just possible that the bones of many of those who have returned safe and victorious from the ruins of Magdala might now be lying half way there, bleaching under an African sun or adorning the museum of a mighty chief, who, after spending the night between the worship of Mumboo Jumboo and the consumption of fire-water, might relieve his aching head in the morning by gloating over his collection of brass buttons and skulls, the proud trophies of his victory over the despised Englishman. Had Wellington, when a subaltern, got well into the hands of the Jews, bold indeed would be the man who now would take upon himself to sketch the map of Europe.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,500,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,460,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt, Levant, Smyrna.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credits and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HADDOASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		1s 11 1/4d	do.
" 4	do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s 11d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 10 15/16	do.
demand		1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 13/16d	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s 10 3/4d	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, is 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £20 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hundees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agents also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8	"
3	do.	1/11 1/16	"
2	do.	1/11	"
1	do.	1/10 15/16	"
On demand		1/10 7/8	"
On Scotland		1/10 7/8	"

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hundies forwarded for collection should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868 EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND £ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BOSSANQUIET, Esq., 24, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq. late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREZE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers,
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal		3 per cent.	
"	6	"	3 "
"	12	"	4 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	"	Do.	" 18 0 "
Cognac	"	Do.	" 16 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well-known WINES:—

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 doz. cases		Qrts.	27 per dozen.
Do.	do.	"	29 "
Superior Port in 3 and 2 doz. cases		Qrts.	27 "
Do.	" 2	" "	Pts. 14 "
Brandy	" 1	" "	Qrts. 32 "
Whiskey	" 1	" "	Qrts. 15 "

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS CHAMPAGNE:—

Green Seal,	Quarts	Rs. 42 per dozen.
	Pints in 2 doz cases	" 21 "

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS	Medoc	per doz.	Rs. 18
	Medoc Vieux	"	21
	Margaux	"	18
	St. Emilion	"	20
	St. Estephe	"	20
	Haut Sauternes	"	20
	Graves Ier. Crû	"	20
	Chateau Iecville	"	25
	Grand Chateau Larose	"	30
	Grand Chateau Lafitte	"	25
BURGUNDY,	Chambertin	"	25

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.

D. S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good		Rs. 21	per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine		" 24	"
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine		" 28	"
Vino de Pasto		" 30	"

CLARET.

Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.

CHAMPAGNE.

Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality shipped under express agreement.

BRANDIES.

D. S. KEMP & Co's own brand. Labels registered.

D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1	Rs. 38	per doz.
Do. " 2	" 25	"

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Soi-it will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD at BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE'S, No. 4 Nesbit Lane, Fort—

Barrels of Flour at a moderate price.

Dutch Cheese, and Westphalia, California Hams, and English side Bacon, at a round sum of Twelve Annas per lb.

Boxes of Tobacco weighing one cwt. each piece, very moderate.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Re. 1.—RULES relative to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at , pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1857.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 14. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hamman Street Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—A few Single-seated Children's Perambulators left from the last Shipment will be sold at a moderate prices, to close account. As a fresh consignment is expected shortly.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been car fully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.

The follo ving can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Dru ehead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivall d in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect For Dogs, the Powder wh rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsm n and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally es ucive. In green houses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wings to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

And also,

A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Wazgonnette.

Just Landed Ex "Timour."

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower

A new and light single Horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps and Shafts, by Ness Junior, Long Acre.

Also,

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new first-class Boat shaped English-built Open Carriage, on C. Spring, with Lamps and Pole, by Laurie and Marner, London.

A nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, with Lamps and Shafts, by Thorn.

The Property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

4 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Co